

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter intentionally discusses about the following matters: (1) background of study, (2) statement of problems, (3) purpose of study, (4) significance of study, (5) scope and limitation, and (6) definition of key term.

### **1.1 Research Background**

Literature is a journey of one character's personal life in the form of thought, experience, attitude, habitual, and feeling. However, Eagleton (1996) believes that literature could be described in various ways. Literature can be described as imaginative writing or fiction writing which writing something not truly happened. He adds that it is also correct that literature is a product that commonly uses new and dramatic language. It employs special language which differ do the common spoken language. Literature mostly referred to works that utilize creative imagination. For instance prose, poetry, or even a song.

Novel is an example of literature. A novel can be described as literary work in the form of imaginary prose with a reasonable length (Eagleton, 2005). Furthermore, he also explains that a novel is a narrative fictional prose with sensible length and intricacy dealing in imaginative way with the character's experience through related sequential events which is involving a group of the other character in a specific setting. Mostly, novel tells how the main character is going across the intricate plot of story. It could covers the

other literary modes. It is also possible to utilize dramatic dialogue in novel, and poetry.

In order to understand the content of a novel, translation is required from the source language novel to the target language novel. Translation here means finding the equivalence between target language message and source language message with dynamic relationship. The connection between the target language messages should be the same as existed in the source language messages (Kerr, 2011). From his statement, it is assumed that most translation is related with a text or discourse. To make it simple, translation is the replacement of certain language into another language with an equal degree of semantic, so that, the real meaning is not shifted too far from the original source text.

Motion event is one of the study branches in translation. Motion event is semantic field that explain how a language asserts motion event which is indicated by the usage of attributed path and manner verbs within the language (Slobin, 2004). From the definition, Verkerk (2014) simplifies the definition that motion event is how people express motion in such various ways. Motion event emphasizes on the manner of motion, and the path of motion. Motion events has components, constitutes from some components such as Figure, Path, and Ground. In addition, motion event is employed in any language that utilize verb construction in the sentence.

Motion event is classified into three language typologies. Language typology is the crucial matters in the study of motion event. Language typology in the motion event study consists of the major type of language in expressing motion events. Croft (2003) in Croft, Barðdal, Hollman, Sotirova, Taoka (2010) mentions that language typology is likely the same as taxonomy or classification. Language typology in the study of motion events refers to the classification of particular types of languages in bringing up motion events. One language may differ with the other language in bringing up motion events. Consequently, the language typology groups the use of motion event in the language based on how the motion event is expressed through the language.

Previous study on motion event was conducted by Qadri (2015) *An Analysis on Motion Events Cross linguistic study between English and Indonesian Language Translation versions of Holy Quran Chapter 30* which tries to identify the English and Indonesian translation version of Holy Quran. It is found that the English and Indonesian translation version of Holy Quran has the different language typology or classification and how the language expresses the motion event. He found that most Indonesian translation version employs verb-framed language, and the English translation version applies satellite-framed language.

The researcher chooses this study because there are still few studies working with motion event in literary work especially novel. The writer selects a novel as the literary work of which motion event will be

investigated. It is because a novel tells the detail of the characters, for example, how they move, how they talk, how they reach their objectives, etc. Besides, the researcher chooses Harry Potter novel that involves an imaginative motion which is enable the readers to imagine every single motion done by the characters in the story. The researcher elects the third sequel of Harry Potter entitled “Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban” because this novel employs motion events. Another reason is the researcher employs Purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique which allows the researcher to select the representative sample according to the researcher’s idea and aim. (Albandoz, and Barreiro, 2001)

## **1.2 Research Problems**

1. What kinds of motion events are composed in the source language text and target language text version of Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban Novel?
2. Which language typology are the motion events found in the source language text and target language text of Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban classified into?

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

From the statement of problems, this study aims:

1. To identify kinds of motion events which are composed in the source language text and target language text version of Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban.
2. To classify the motion events found in the source language text and target language text of Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban according to the language typology.

#### **1.4 Research Significance**

Theoretically, this study will add up the study about motion events in the Literature. It shows that there is a possibility to find motion events in many literary products such as novels, short stories, and folklores. Furthermore, the study provides a support that every language has a different way in expressing motion. In addition, this research will raise the new knowledge regarding to motion event and its constituents for those who focuses their learning in language.

Practically, this research will become the learning resource for prospective translation students due to the limit of learning resource concerning motion events in University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

In order to make the discussion not too broad; the researcher has narrowed the discussion by scope and limitation. The study scopes on identifying the kinds of motion event and deciding whether it is classified within the three types of motion event construction. This study limits on analyzing the motion

events in “Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban” in the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> chapter.

## 1.6 Definition of Key Term

**Motion Events** : Semantic field which is highly discuss about how languages states motion verbs in which they are interrelated to the use of path and manner verbs in the language. (Slobin, 2004)

**Language Typology** : Roughly identical with ‘taxonomy’ or ‘classification’, a sorting of the phenomenon under investigation into types which refers to a classification of structural grouping across languages (Croft, 2003:1)

**Path** : Person’s or object’s movement track or trajectory (Verkerk, 2014:1)

**Manner** : the way how the object or person moves (Verkerk, 2014:1)

**Figure** : Repositioning or situated entity.

(Talmy, 2000)

**Ground** : Another object becoming the reference or destination of the object relocation. (Talmy, 2000)

**Satellite** : A grammatical part that follows the main verb (Talmy, in Thompson and Shibatani, 1996)

**Verb – Framed Language** : The location or movement of a figure is conveyed by the main verb of the clause (Talmy in Slobin, 2006)

**Satellite – Framed Language** : The constituent linked with a verb is showing the change of location or movement (Talmy in Slobin, 2006)

**Equipollent – Framed Language** : Equal morpho-syntactic status possessed by path and manner to show the change of location or movement (Slobin, 2006)

**Novel** : A portion of a fiction text with a sensible length. (Eagleton, 2004)